

Weather Forecast

Some cloudiness, with highest temperature about 60 this afternoon; lowest, 35 tonight; tomorrow, fair, colder. Temperatures today—Highest, 63, at 2 p.m.; lowest, 38, at 2:30 a.m.
From the United States Weather Bureau report. Full details on Page A-2.

Closing New York Markets, Page 16.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

An Evening Newspaper

With the Full Day's News
LOCAL—NATIONAL—FOREIGN
Associated Press and (P) Wirephotos. North American Newspaper Alliance, Chicago Daily News Foreign Service and The Star's Staff Writers, Reporters and Photographers.
(P) Means Associated Press.

THREE CENTS.

88th YEAR. No. 35,287.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1940—FORTY-SIX PAGES. ***

'We Will Defeat Entire World,' Hitler Boasts as Workers Cheer; British Drive 75 Miles in Egypt

Fuehrer Pictures War as Between Capital and Labor

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Adolf Hitler, with a background of shining new cannon barrels, told Germany today "We will defeat the entire world." The Fuehrer bitterly pictured Germany as the champion of labor and "the have-nots" in a war between "two worlds": a war between "the haves"—among whom he placed "rich America"—and the "have-nots" between capital and labor.

Essentially, his speech was arousing pep talk to German workers and its main burden seemed to be "work and be patient." He warned against hope for a quick peace.

Besides 12,000 delighted, cheering workers in the Borsig munitions plant in Berlin, the Fuehrer's audience included radio listeners in all the Nazi-conquered countries of Europe and in Italy, Hungary, Slovakia. The name of the plant was withheld at first for military reasons.

Radiates Confidence.

Hitler was calm. He radiated confidence. His remarks were sprinkled with the usual number of barbed witticisms which brought applause and heils.

Swinging into his attack on the "haves," the Fuehrer referred acidly to "we English, we Americans, we French."

And to a long burst of applause, he declared that "now again I enter the fight as the representative of the have-nots."

He spoke of "so-called democracy," ruled by the people.

"One might suppose that in lands of freedom and democracy everybody lived in plenty. The contrary is true. Nowhere is the standard of the masses lower... rich America has 12 to 13 million unemployed annually."

British Call Speech "Defensive."

In a broadcast heard in New York today following the Hitler address the British radio was quoted as saying that "Herr Hitler made today the most defensive speech of his war career, and it brought less enthusiasm from his audience than previous ones."

"Hitler was expected to make a show of vigorous action to offset the humiliation of Italy's defeat, the failure to set up the much-boasted new order, and the failure of the only attack he has been able to launch against Great Britain," the British radio was quoted.

Hitler argued in one place that Germany was in a war forced on her—"We preferred common sense to force." But another time he indicated that "once I have decided on my course I am filled with boundless fanaticism."

"Our capacity for work is our gold, our capital, and with it we will defeat the entire world," he declared.

He opened no new prospects as to the immediate future except that the fight would continue relentlessly.

In the war he said "we stand fortified against every eventuality."

"England may do what she will—she will sustain harder hits with each weapon."

Unrestricted Air Warfare.

He accused "that great strategist Churchill" of deciding to launch "unrestricted air warfare" with an attack on Freiburg.

He said, "I didn't want to attack anything except military objectives," and added:

"I waited one month for them to cease this sort of combat. I waited two and three months. But now we are conducting war as they wanted it."

4,000 Italians Are Captured In 3 Days, Communique Says

English Cut Between Foe's Bases To Reach Sea, Down 22 Planes

LONDON, Dec. 10.—British forces in Egypt have raced 75 miles in a swift and continuing offensive to cut between the Italian positions in the western desert and have taken 4,000 prisoners in three days, official announcements said today.

Prime Minister Churchill, formally announcing the offensive to the House of Commons, disclosed that British units have reached the Mediterranean coast after penetrating Italian lines between the Italian bases of Sidi Barrani and Buqbuq, roughly 70 miles and 35 miles, respectively, inside the Egyptian-Libyan frontier.

Later the Air Ministry announced 22 Italian planes were shot down over Western Egypt yesterday.

Churchill's announcement coincided with a British African command communique placing the number of Italians captured since Saturday at 4,000 (roughly 5 per cent of the estimated 80,000 Italians within Egypt).

Mr. Churchill disclosed that the offensive had been delayed for about a month because of the necessity of replacing the warplanes which were detached from Africa to aid Greece.

Now, he said, the air force and

over Western Egypt yesterday, Sidi Barrani was heavily raided by the R. A. F., it added, "causing great damage."

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Important Posts Taken; Italians Flee, Greeks Say

Both Wings Reported In Full Flight, Facing Near Annihilation

ATHENS, Dec. 10.—Greek forces were reported today to have captured important new positions after inflicting heavy losses on units of the 8th Italian Division in hand-to-hand battle.

This, apparently, was in the northern sector of the Albanian front, where the whole region around Lake Ochrida was said to have been cleaned up and the pace of the Greek drive generally accelerated.

It is aimed toward Elbasani, 25 miles from Tirana, Albanian capital.

On the southern sector also, the Italians were said to be retreating steadily toward Chimara, with the Greeks pressing hard on their heels toward the port of Valona.

Today's Greek high command communique declared tersely "we have advanced further," and a spokesman filled in these details:

"The entire army of the Italians right wing was withdrawing Monday toward the north and north-west of Porta Edda and Argirocastro while its rear guard was harassed and pursued by our advancing troops."

Strategic Points Abandoned.

"More to the north the enemy has been compelled, after a fierce attack by our troops, to abandon important strategic positions and withdraw in full flight. Still more to the north, units of our army have been able to dislodge the enemy's forces which until Sunday stubbornly defended peaks and heights very important from a strategic viewpoint."

"These forces were obliged not only to retreat but to take to flight. If these forces have been able to avoid annihilation it will be due to bad weather which has prevailed."

"Still more to the north other units of the enemy also are in flight."

(In London the Greeks were reported to have made their greatest gains yesterday against the Italian right wing, driving to the coastal road from Porta Edda on the coastal road.

(In the central front, military circles said, Italians left the town of Kelyre on the road north from Premet to Berat. In the northern sector heavy snows and "stiffening" Italian resistance were said to have slowed the Greek advance.)

Converging on Valona.

The Greek advance apparently is divided into two main drives.

In the southern sector, Greeks, churning "on to Valona," are reported converging on that port along the coastal road from Porta Edda, by way of Chimara, and along an inland road north from Argirocastro, by way of Tepeleni. The Greeks apparently have not yet taken Chimara and Tepeleni.

(An Italian high command communique issued in Rome said that the Italian resistance was being repulsed by Italian forces along the Usum River north of Premet.

"Enemy attacks on our left and in the Usum sector were pushed back," the communique declared. "The enemy, overpowered by our immediate reaction, suffered serious losses."

(Col. Pasaro, Alpine battalion commander, was reported killed in action.)

In the northern sector drives toward Elbasani are aimed along a mountain road north and west from Pogradetz and up the Devol River Valley northwest of Moskopola.

Offensive in Valona Area.

Exact positions of the Greek advance units were withheld as a military secret.

The British Royal Air Force issued a communique at Athens saying that British flyers carried out an "offensive in the vicinity of Valona," where bombs hit "the south jetty and buildings near the harbor."

The communique said there was no Italian fighter opposition and all the R. A. F. aircraft returned safely.



Jackson Gives Reply To Overtures From Dies Committee

Insists on Secrecy for Those Cases Which Could Be Prosecuted

By J. A. FOX.

Replying to overtures from the Dies Committee for a "working arrangement" with the Justice Department in combating subversive activities, Attorney General Jackson today insisted on continued secrecy for those cases where there is a chance of maintaining a successful prosecution.

The Attorney General's stand was disclosed in an exchange of correspondence with Representative Voorhis, Democrat of California, who has been acting as "mediator" in the row between the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Chairman Dies, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation over methods to be pursued in warring on spies and saboteurs.

Mr. Voorhis told the Attorney General that the committee and the F. B. I. operated in separate fields and that the department should lend its aid to the House group by furnishing such information as might be obtained from time to time "upon matters which do not afford a basis for prosecution or action by the department under present law, but which could and should properly be given to the American people if they are to be on guard against technically legal, as well as illegal, efforts of the agents of totalitarianism to weaken and undermine our democracy."

Same Policy on Cases.

Mr. Jackson in reply said the Justice Department would be glad to furnish information on cases where "probable prosecutive action" is not involved. He added, however, that this was the policy that had been pursued in the past.

Mr. Voorhis said the committee should continue to make its files available to the department for any assistance that might be rendered to the F. B. I. On this point, Mr. Jackson asked that when this was done the committee should not disclose that the cases were being referred to the department, as such publicity might hinder prosecution.

The Attorney General told Mr. Voorhis he would be satisfied to have the House committee decide the merits of each case—"that is, if the facts it has developed should be referred to this department for prosecution or disclosure in aid of formulation of legislation better to meet the situation."

He warned, however, that when the committee is determining whether a case should be referred for (See UN-AMERICAN, Page A-4.)

Thousands of Readers

The great majority of families in Washington are reading The Star this evening—first, all of today's news to be read, and then the advertisements to be looked over.

Thousands of people use The Star as their Christmas shopping guide as the best offerings of the stores are invariably found in The Star.

For your convenience and comfort, shop early before Christmas and early in the morning if possible.

Yesterday's Advertising (Local Display)

The Evening Star—49,350
2nd Newspaper—24,411
3rd Newspaper—18,551
4th Newspaper—15,992

Yesterday's Circulation The Evening Star
Monday, Dec. 9, 1940, 162,995
Monday, Dec. 11, 1939, 155,721
Monday, Dec. 12, 1938, 145,848
Two years' increase 17,147
*Returns from newsstands not deducted and no samples included.

Mrs. Roosevelt Suggests Probe Of Union Fees

Hears Testimony \$300 Initiation Charge Cost Man Job at Meade

(Pictures on Page A-2.)

By JAMES E. CHINN.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today suggested that the special House Migration Committee investigate the circumstances described by a previous witness who testified that her husband was denied work at Fort Meade, Md., because he could not pay a \$300 union initiation fee.

While waiting to make her second appearance this year as a witness before a congressional investigating committee, Mrs. Roosevelt heard Mrs. David Thomas testify that her husband, a migratory worker, was offered a job as electrician at \$1.65 an hour at Fort Meade, but could not take it because he could not raise the money to pay a union fee.

The Thomas family, which includes six children, now lives in a trailer truck at an Alexandria tourist camp and the husband is employed by a Washington week company at a salary of \$30 a week. Mrs. Thomas told the committee.

Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion that the Fort Meade case be investigated was made during questioning by Representative Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, after she had outlined to the committee some of her observations in camps of migratory workers she had visited.

Heavy Burden Feared.

Mrs. Roosevelt told the committee that children of migratory workers are going to be a "heavy burden" on tuberculosis hospitals and prisons. She deplored living conditions in camps of migrants, mentioning especially the lack of sanitation, proper food and educational facilities.

One of the "deplorable" things about families of interstate migrants was that, in some cases, the children "haven't any idea what it means to be citizens of a democracy."

Every one ought to know what he wants to defend," she said, in discussing a lack of educational opportunities among migrants.

Meade Issue Discussed.

Referring to Mrs. Thomas' testimony on her husband's inability to pay the union fee at Fort Meade, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Was that an A. F. of L. or C. I. O. Union?"

Then, after discussing the issue, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I think you ought to get the local union head here and have it out. I think it would be very interesting."

Mrs. Roosevelt also declared she thought a "good union" would make an adjustment in such a case.

Representative Sparkman explained that Boris Shiskin, American Federation of Labor director, had informed the committee steps were taken in the recent New Orleans convention to restrict local unions seeking exorbitant fees.

"Of course," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "you'd have to go a little further back. Probably the beginning came when there were too many people in the electrical union."

"I suppose in certain groups there may be rackets and this may be one—I don't know."

Conditions in Camps Described.

Mrs. Roosevelt, dressed in a brown dress and brown hat to match, spent more than an hour on the witness stand. She said she had no detailed recommendations to make on the problems of migratory workers because she did not consider herself an expert. She agreed with Chairman Tolson, however, that the problems are national in scope.

The large caucus room in the old House Office Building, where the committee is holding its public hearings, was crowded with spectators when Mrs. Roosevelt arrived. Most of them were women.

She began her testimony amid the flashing of bulbs on the cameras of newspaper photographers and in the direct beam of klieg lights set up by movie news cameramen, by telling the committee:

"I don't feel I have any information which you do not already have. 'I will tell you what I've seen and the impressions I've gathered in talking to people in different parts of the country,' she added.

Camp Likened to Jungle.

Then, Mrs. Roosevelt described conditions in different types of workers' camps in Florida. Some of them had electricity, she said, but most of them were "just plain quarters" camps.

One of the camps was likened to a "jungle." She said this camp lacked sanitation and the conditions in general were "pretty bad." A few moments later she said it is "strange" that the absence of sanitary facilities in some of these camps had not resulted in a disease epidemic.

Conditions in Other States.

Mrs. Roosevelt next discussed the camps of migratory workers she had observed in Texas and in the Florida Everglades and remarked about the "bad food," the "bad" conditions and the "bad" environment in which these people live.

"That condition," she emphasized, "will be very serious to us in the future."

In the Florida Everglades, Mrs. Roosevelt said she found a sugar cane plantation operated by a Quaker, where migratory workers (See MIGRANTS, Page A-17.)

Christmas House Broadcasts

If you're in the vicinity of Christmas House, at Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue N.W., at any of the WMAL broadcasting periods, stop by to make a contribution and take part. Representatives of organizations can arrange to appear on one of the broadcasts by calling NATIONAL 5000 and asking for Christmas House.

Today—

4:35 to 4:55 P.M.

Tomorrow—

9:45 to 10 A.M.

4:30 to 4:45 P.M.

7:30 to 7:45 P.M.

Army Ready to Call 20,000 Additional Reserve Officers

Leaders Appear Needed Because of Tremendous Expansion of Forces

By the Associated Press.

The War Department announced today that it now appeared that it would be necessary to order approximately 20,000 additional reserve officers to extended active duty before next June 30.

By the end of this month the Army said it expected to have almost 30,000 Reserve officers on active duty as a result of the tremendous expansion of the Nation's land forces.

"In view of the constantly changing situation," the department said, "it appears to be impracticable to give individual Reserve officers definite information as to the exact dates they will be called for active duty. However, all corps area and department commanders and chiefs of branches, have been directed to provide Reserve officers under their jurisdiction with as much advance notice as possible."

Army officials said the proposal to call additional reserve officers was in line with a policy established by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, under which the regular strength is maintained at approximately 14,000, reserve officers being (See ARMY, Page A-4.)

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Bulletin

Canadian Freighters Afire

NEW YORK (P).—The 6,517-ton Canadian freighter R. J. Cullen radioed today that she was "afire" about 300 miles east of Boston. Mackay Radio said the ship sent only the word "afire" and her position.

Two Die, Four Are Hurt As Farm Home Burns

By the Associated Press.

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 10.—Two children perished and four other members of a family were injured, one critically, as fire swept their farm home near here today.

The dead were Richard Lindsey, 14, and Bruce Lindsey, 5, children of Edward Lindsey, 39, who collapsed after aiding seven other children and his wife to escape.

The injured and burned were Mr. Lindsey, the mother, Mrs. Beatrice Lindsey, 35, and two children, Donald, 13, and Harold, 11. Five other children were uninjured.

Corry firemen, blocked by snow-clogged rural roads from reaching the Lindsey home, said they received a report that an oil lamp in a bedroom had exploded, hurling the flaming oil around the room and setting the frame house ablaze.

Bears to Get Tommy Harmon, Redskins Draw Evashevski

Michigan Back and Stanford's Standlee Turned Over to Champs by Other Clubs

Tommy Harmon, Michigan's all-America halfback, will play with the Champion Chicago Bears next fall if he agrees to play professional football, it was determined today when the National Football League's annual draft got under way at the Willard Hotel.

Harmon was drawn by the last-place Philadelphia Eagles, who had first choice, but goes to the Bears under an arrangement made a year ago. Both the Eagles and Pittsburgh Steelers were bound under this deal to turn their first choices over to the Bears.

Forest Evashevski, Harmon's blocker at Michigan who is credited with making many of Tommy's touchdowns runs possible, was the first choice of the Redskins, who were last of the 10 teams to draw.

John Kimbrough, Texas A. and M. fullback, was the first choice of the Chicago Cardinals. Except for the fact that the Cardinals won the toss from the Steelers, with whom they were tied in the league standings, Kimbrough also probably would have gone to the Bears.

As it was, the Steelers drew Norm Standlee, Stanford's great fullback, and must turn him over to the Bears. For their own selection in the first round the Bears took Don Scott, Ohio State's 225-pound blocking quarterback.

Harmon, who was voted the outstanding sports figure of the year in the annual Associated Press

poll, has said he would not play professional football and preferred a radio job instead. However, Red Grange, Illinois immortal who was an assistant coach with the Bears for years, is believed to have told Owner-Coach George Halas that Harmon can be persuaded to change his mind.

Rudy Mucha, the University of Washington's great center, went to the Cleveland Rams, being the first lineman picked.

Every other first choice was a back. The Detroit Lions got John Thomson of Texas A. & M., the New York Giants, George Franck of Minnesota; the Green Bay Packers, George Paskevich of Wisconsin; the Brooklyn Dodgers, Dean McAdams of Washington, and the Redskins, Evashevski.

At the start of the second round, the Eagles drew Art Jones, University of Richmond back, while the Pittsburgh Steelers selected Chester Gladchuk, Boston College's All-America center.

National League officials today denied the Packers and Lions permission to play a post-season exhibition game at Baton Rouge, La., on December 28.

League rules which restrict member teams to only three games—the pro bowl game in Los Angeles this month and the two All-Star contests in Chicago and New York—were cited in refusing the Packers' and Lions' requests.

Indiana Site Is Selected For Tank Proving Ground

By the Associated Press.

The War Department announced today that a new proving ground for Army tanks and other weapons would be established in Southern Indiana just north of the city of Madison.

Officials said agents selected by the Quartermaster Corps had been ordered to proceed with the purchase of approximately 50,000 acres of land. The proving ground will be operated by commissioned officers and approximately 800 civilian employees of the Ordnance Department.

The department's announcement said that negotiations for the construction of the necessary buildings now were in progress, and would be announced in the near future when completed.

Knox Flying to Cuba

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 10 (P).—Secretary of the Navy Knox left by plane today for Guantanamo, Cuba, to inspect the United States naval base there. He came here after touring Panama Canal defenses.